3:Watson E-4,5 (1943) 1952 SM4 Guarani SM4

enthusiasm for this type of flesh attributed to the Abipones by Dobrizhoffer.[43] The *coatí* (Tupi word), a little animal related to the raccoon, is killed for food, and monkeys may also have been used. Alligators were probably eaten, although only certain portions such as the tail. Rengger gives us the impression that the aboriginal Cayuá lived at least half from hunting,[45] and this estimate may not be greatly excessive.

A number of birds were killed for food, and toucans, parrots, and parroqueets served both for food and feathers. Parroqueets and sometimes parrots were tamed for pets, and such birds are also today to be found walking about the roofs of some half a dozen houses at Taquapiri. The ostrich-like emu which runs in the open *campo* of the Cayuá region was probably eaten formerly, as it is today, but it is not known whether the eggs were also eaten. Small birds of this species were captured and kept about the settlement to be eaten or for their eggs (?), though it is a moot question whether this keeping of semi-domesticated emu antedates the introduction of the European practice of keeping chickens. Certain other birds were eaten such as the *tapena* (*gavião-tesoura*), but the flesh of others was restricted to the older people, those who had grandchildren; it would make a younger person lazy or cause other undesirable effects. The owl was one such bird.[44]

The bow and arrow was one of the most important weapons of the chase, being employed against most larger and faster game, but special, blunt arrows for birds were also made. Clubs appear to have been used in certain kinds of hunting as well as in war and in personal disputes; in hunting, clubs were used principally against smaller and slower animals. The pellet bow is said not to be aboriginal, but in any case, was early used against birds which perch within its range.

In the matter of fishing, the Cayuá do not seem to have made the use of this source of food that the coastal Tupi did. Métraux comments that "the Cainguá are the only Tupi-Guarani who are so poor in fishing methods; not only do they not possess nets, but they do not shoot fish with the bow and arrow like the majority of Indians of South America."[45] While our information may suffer from insufficient or faulty reporting, it seems likely that Métraux's general impression is correct—at least judging from the present. It would be less safe to say, however, that the Cayuá have always been so poor in fishing practices. At the time of the European entry the Cayuá are practically unreported and may have been better off than now in respect of fishing. In the second place, the retreat of the Cayuá to their present territory, as they sought to avoid contact with the Europeans, confined some of them to an area where fishing is often impracticable because of the lack of fish. Ambrosetti, for ex-

[43] Dobrizhoffer, 1822, pp. 253 ff. [45] Rengger, 1835, pp. 125–126.
[44] Ambrosetti, 1894, p. 107. [45] Métraux, 1928, p. 92.